

The DEEP Chamber

Simulating Lunar and Martian Dust Environments

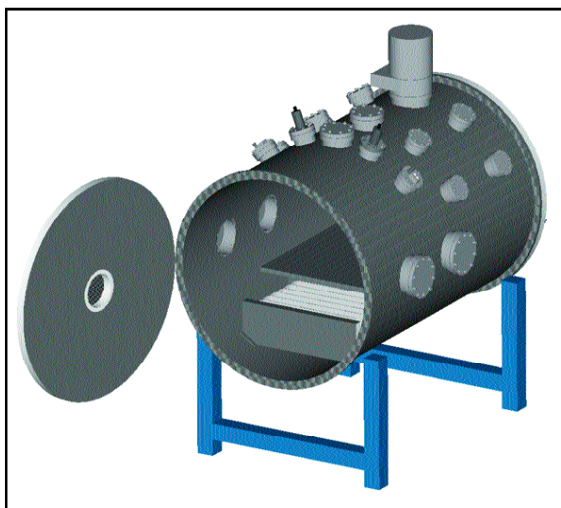
About the Technology

Goddard's new Dust Environmental Effects Particle (DEEP) Chamber will give scientists and engineers the capability to test ground-based hardware in simulated lunar and Martian dust environments. The DEEP chamber will be a critical tool for characterizing the effect of lunar and Martian dust on spacecraft surfaces, including degradation-sensitive mechanisms, instrument surfaces, microshutters, optics, solar arrays, and thermal control and other special coatings. It also will give scientists a venue for testing their theories on how dust travels and levitates, particularly on the lunar surface.

Significance of the Technology

Though unique, DEEP capitalizes on lessons learned from an existing dust chamber used by Goddard's Sample Analysis at Mars (SAM) instrument team, which is using a much smaller chamber to expose and test valves and filters to a Martian dust simulant. New exploration requirements, however, dictated that a much larger facility become available to test instruments and other larger components.

As a consequence, Goddard's new facility — measuring 1.2 meters in diameter and 1.8 meters in length — is significantly larger than complementary dust facilities operated at other NASA centers. Because of its size, it will be capable of accommodating a variety of flight hardware, from instruments and large components to spacesuits.



This is a rendering of what the DEEP chamber will look like once it is operational.

Benefits of the Technology: At-A-Glance

- ◆ Larger size accommodates everything from components to flight hardware and spacesuits, which makes it unique among NASA's other dust chambers.
- ◆ Versatile design allows researchers to add capabilities and testing modes, which allows for more customized evaluation.
- ◆ Convenient, on-site location encourages testing, reducing the risk of hardware failures in the harsh lunar and Martian environments.

See reverse side

goddard technology

Technology Origins

Seeing the need for a larger, more robust dust chamber, Goddard technologists used Internal Research and Development funding to design a chamber that could handle a diverse set of experiments, both at atmospheric pressures and in a vacuum.

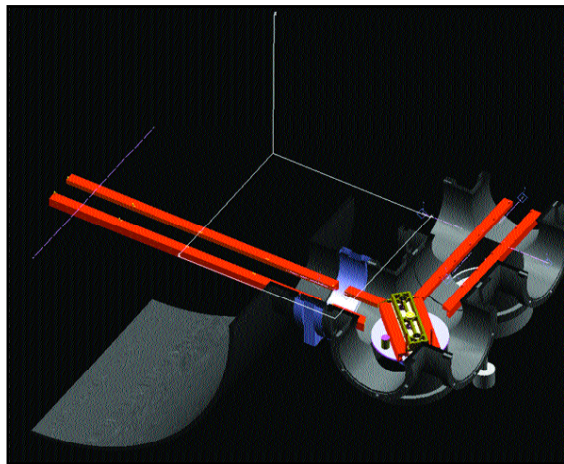
When completed, the cylindrical-shaped chamber will come equipped with external ports to accommodate manipulators, lasers, detectors, and other non-vacuum-compatible laboratory equipment. On the inside, the chamber features several vacuum-compatible mechanical systems to distribute the dust. It also is equipped with systems that simulate the lunar dust-charging environment and solar exposure. As a result, the chamber is ideal for studying and testing:

- ◆ Dust-charging mechanisms, dust-transport theories, and plasma effects
- ◆ Dust mitigation, removal techniques, and special coatings
- ◆ Dust-related light scattering
- ◆ Durability of thermal coatings in the Martian and lunar environments
- ◆ Abrasion and degradation of materials
- ◆ Flight hardware in a dust environment
- ◆ Solar effects on contaminated materials and components
- ◆ Spacesuit materials and components

Enhanced Capabilities

The chamber's highly versatile design allows technologists to add new capabilities. Among those is a Lehigh University-designed payload translation table that will easily slide instruments and components inside the chamber.

Another modular addition being developed is a trolley system (below) capable of transporting small samples from the dust environment of the main chamber to an integrating sphere located outside the chamber, where reflectance measurements can be made.



Looking Ahead

The chamber's customers are expected to include the NASA Engineering and Safety Center, the Exploration Technology Development and Constellation programs, the Goddard lotus dust-mitigation coating team, and the Goddard Sciences Exploration Directorate.

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